

# Azimuthally-sensitive two-pion interferometry in U+U collisions at STAR

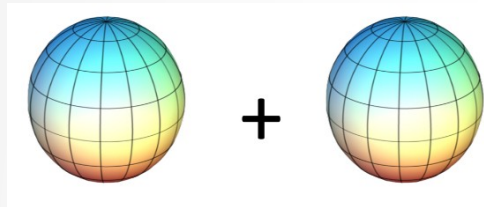
John Campbell – OSU  
Midwest Critical Mass – 3/8/14



# Overview

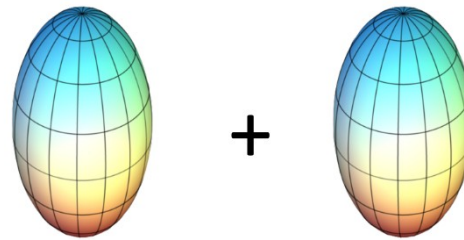
- Why Uranium?
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Order Azimuthal Femtoscopy
- Data Set and Cuts
- Correlation Functions
- Radius Oscillations
- Conclusions and Next Steps

# Why U+U for Azimuthal Femtoscopy?

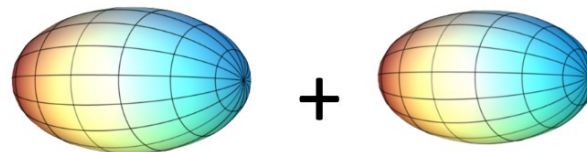


- Au+Au: spherically symmetric nucleus
- U+U can give *full overlap*, but with many different orientations

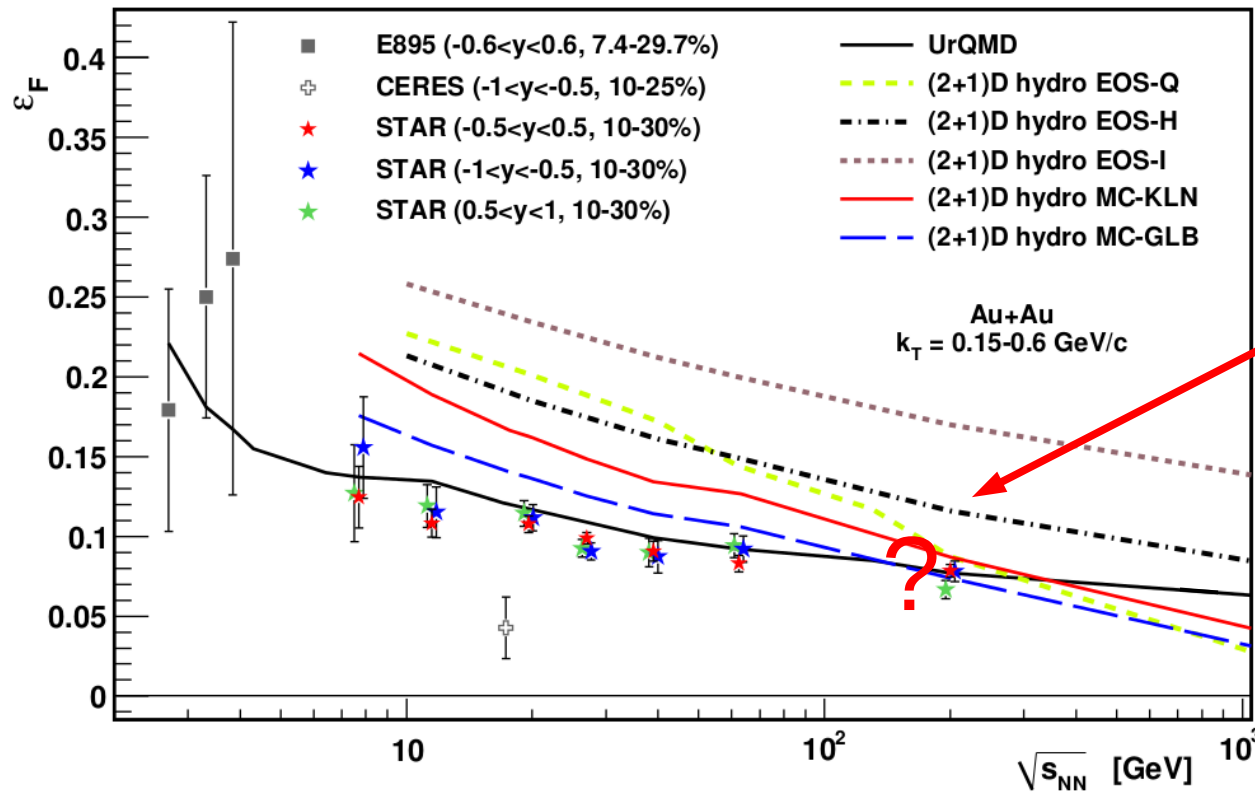
Collision  
Geometry



Overlap  
Shape



# 2<sup>nd</sup> order Femtoscopy

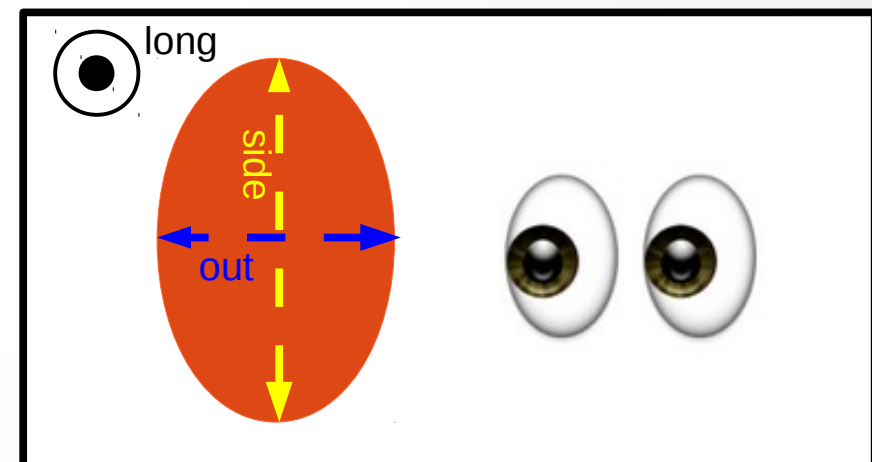


Can we use U+U  
to get a point at  
193 GeV?

ALICE point @ 2.76 TeV  
(added here by hand)

Find eccentricity with  
Fourier moments of  $R_{\text{side}}$

$$\varepsilon \approx 2 \frac{R_{s,2}^2}{R_{s,0}^2}$$

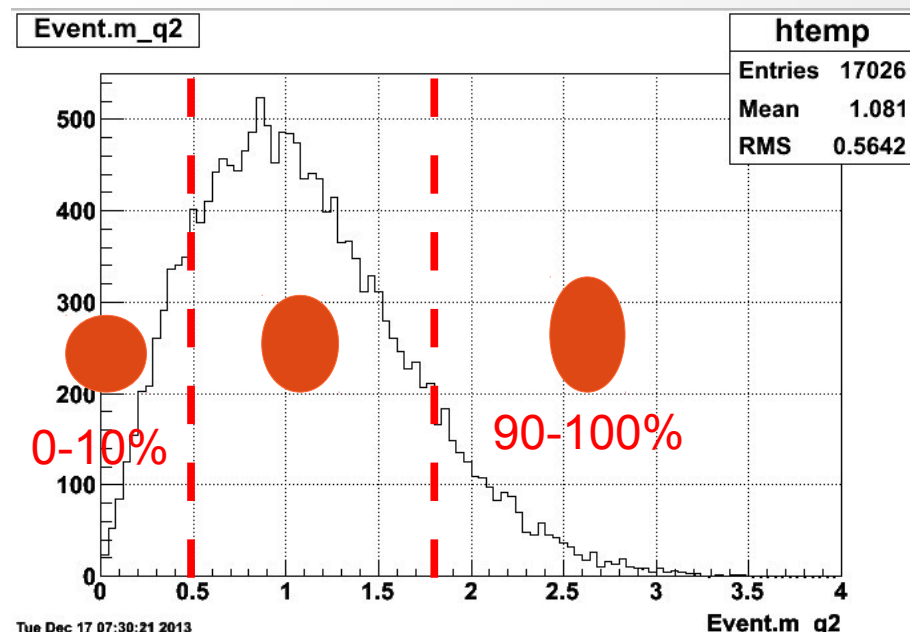


# Data Set

- U+U,  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 193 \text{ GeV}$
- ~13 Million Events from 1% ZDC trigger
- ~ 1.1 Million BB events (after cuts)

$$q_{n,x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \cos(n\varphi_i)$$

$$q_{n,y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{i=1}^M \sin(n\varphi_i)$$



## Event Cuts

$ V_z $	< 30.0 cm
$V_r$	< 2.0 cm
$q_2$	> 1.8 (top 10% BB)
$N_{\text{ch,TPC}}$	< 1000

## Track Cuts

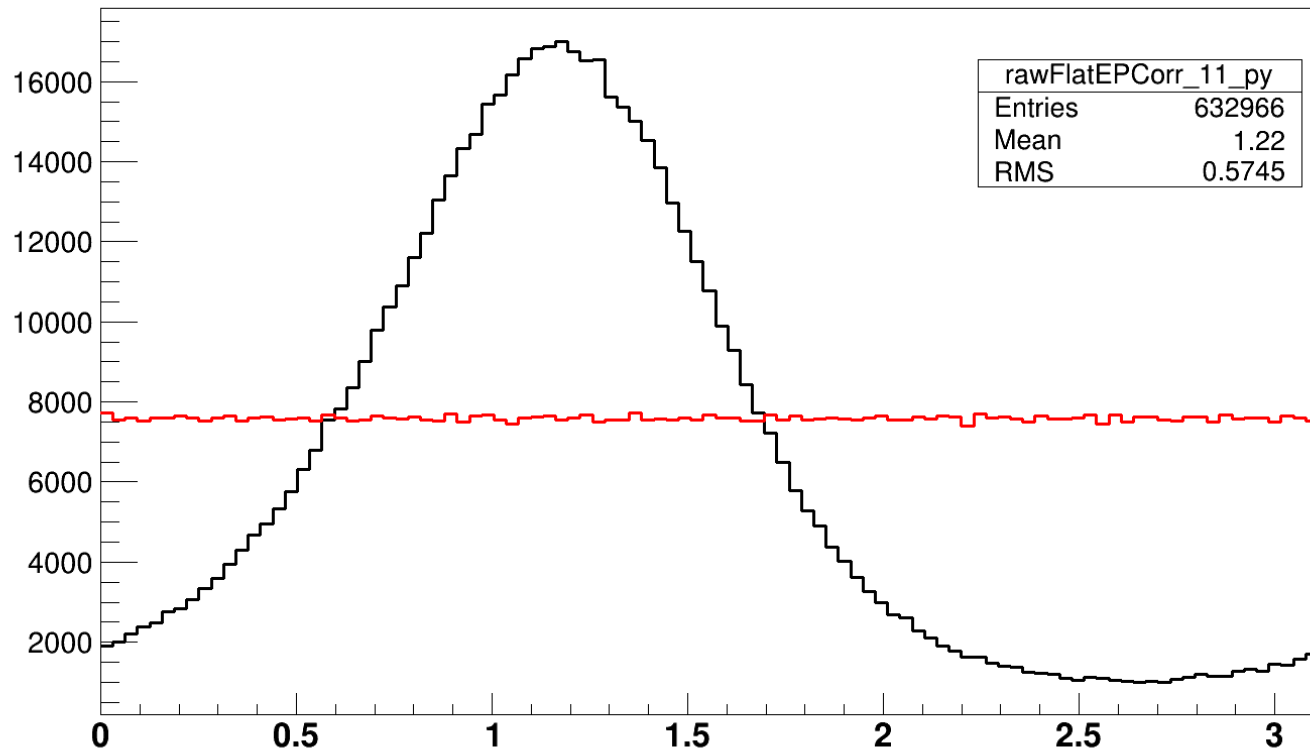
$ \eta $	< 0.5
$p_T$	(0.15 GeV, 0.80 GeV)
$ N\sigma_{\text{pion}} $	< 2
$N_{\text{Hits}}$	> 15
DCA	< 3 cm

## Pair Cuts + Binning

$k_T$	(0.15 GeV, 0.60 GeV)
$\varphi$	8 Bins
$\Psi_{\text{EP}}$	16 Mixing Bins
$V_z$	12 Mixing Bins

# Event Plane Flattening

Raw EP vs. Flat EP -  $q_2$  Bin: 10



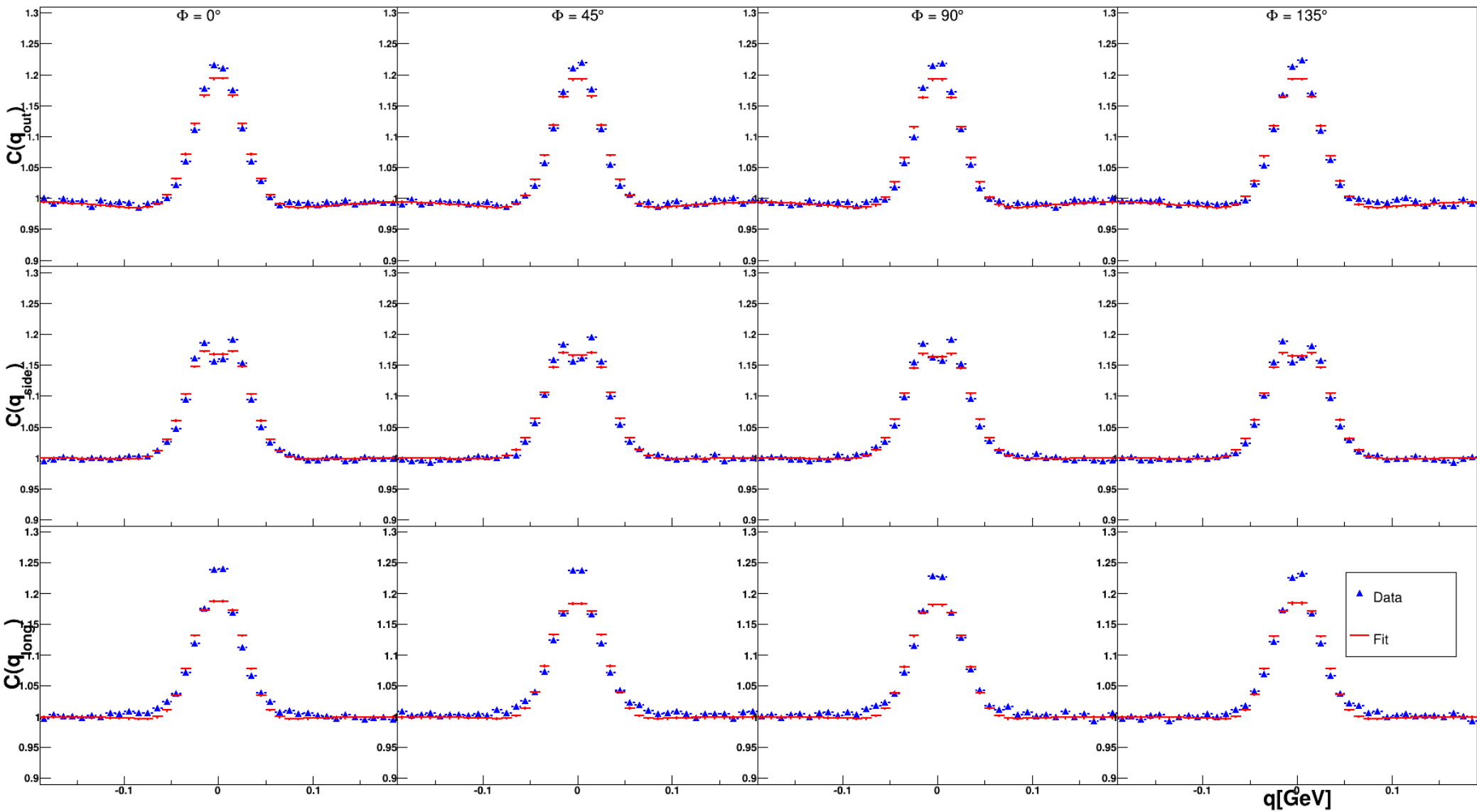
Correction Used: Psi Shift

Not yet implemented:  
Phi-weight, Recentering

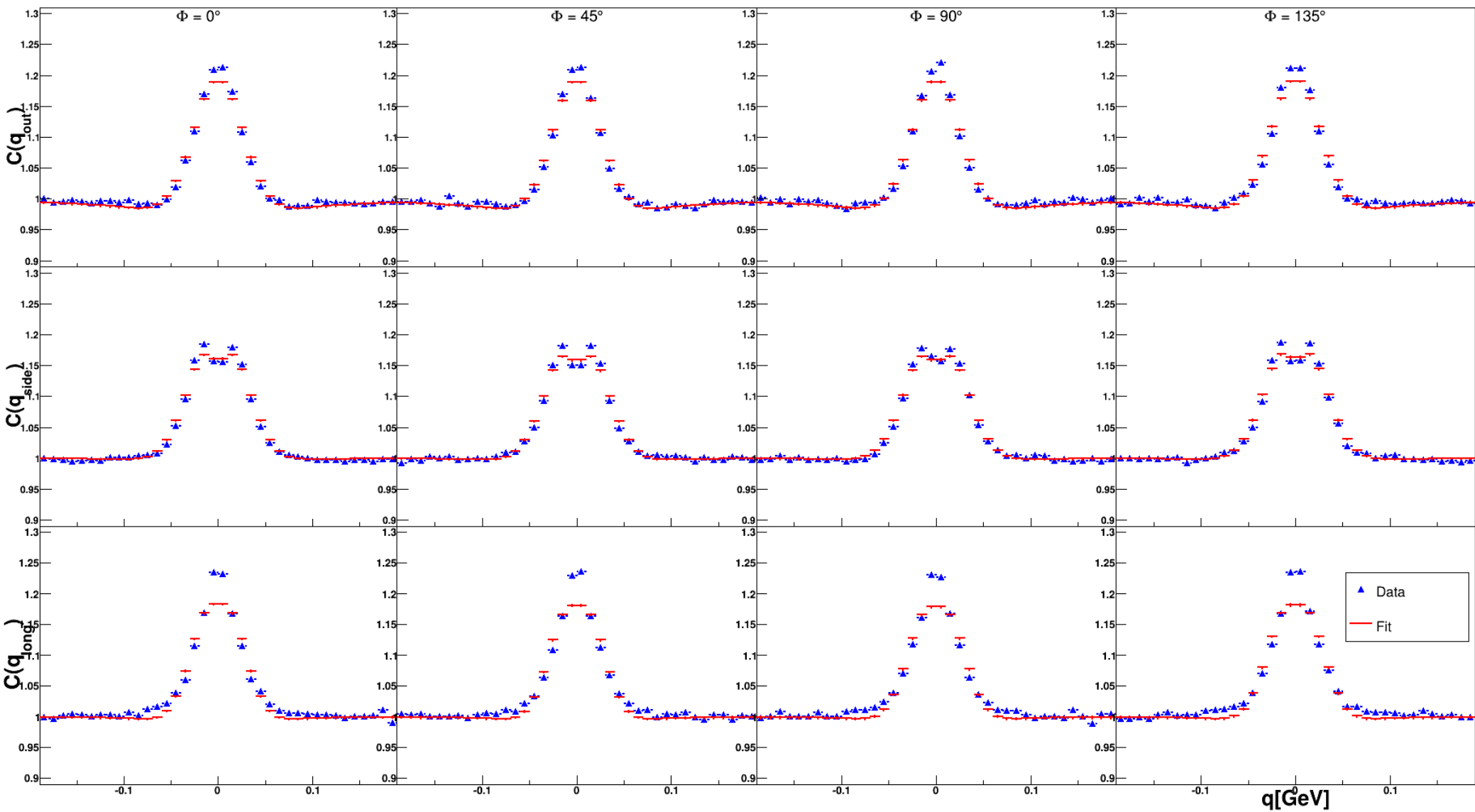
$$\Psi \rightarrow \Psi' = \Psi + \delta(\Psi)$$

$$\delta(\Psi) \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} [-\langle \sin n\Psi \rangle \cos n\Psi + \langle \cos n\Psi \rangle \sin n\Psi]$$

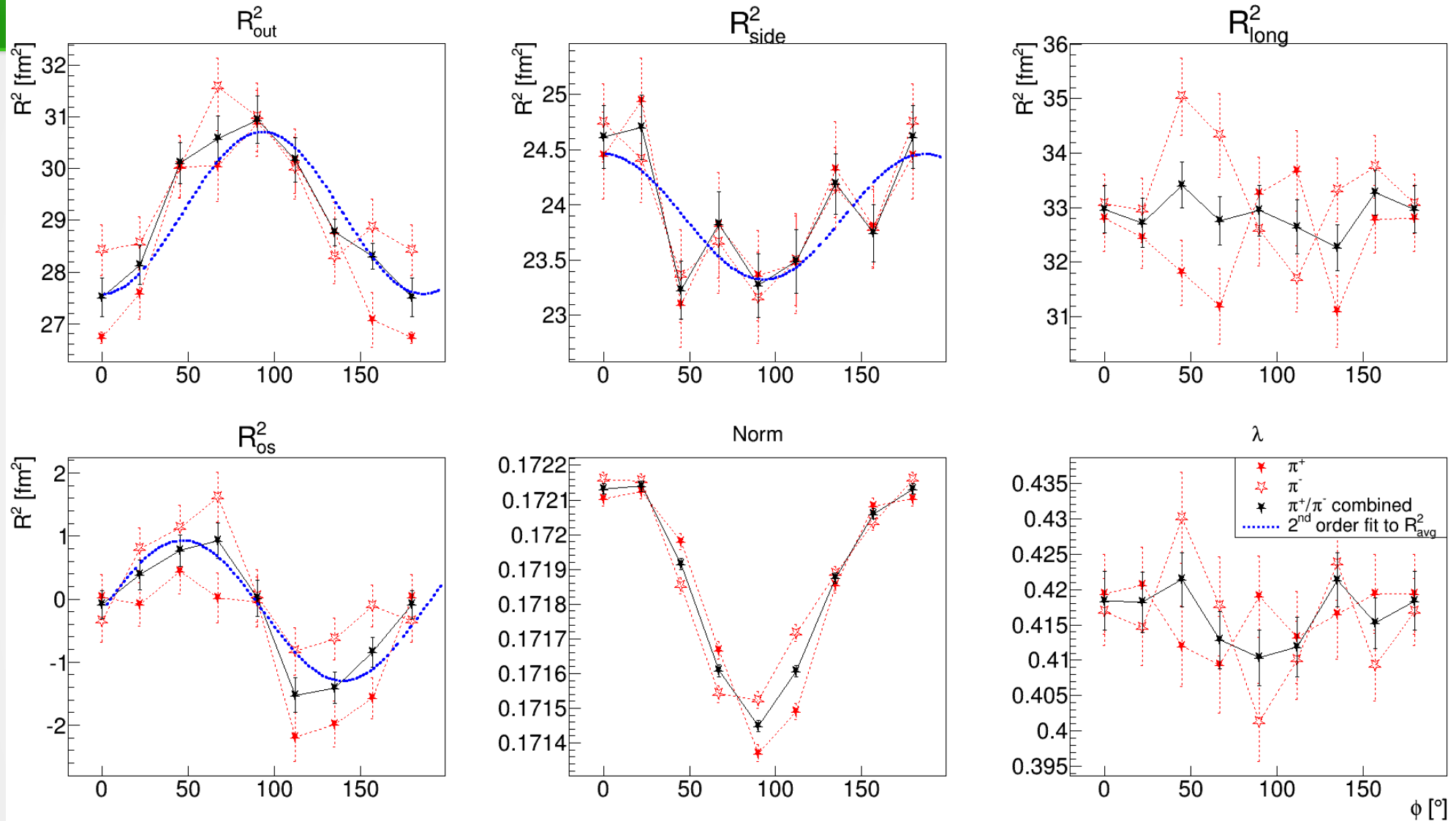
# Correlation Functions – $\pi^+\pi^+$ :90-100% $q_2$



# Correlation Functions – $\pi^-\pi^-$ : 90-100% $q_2$

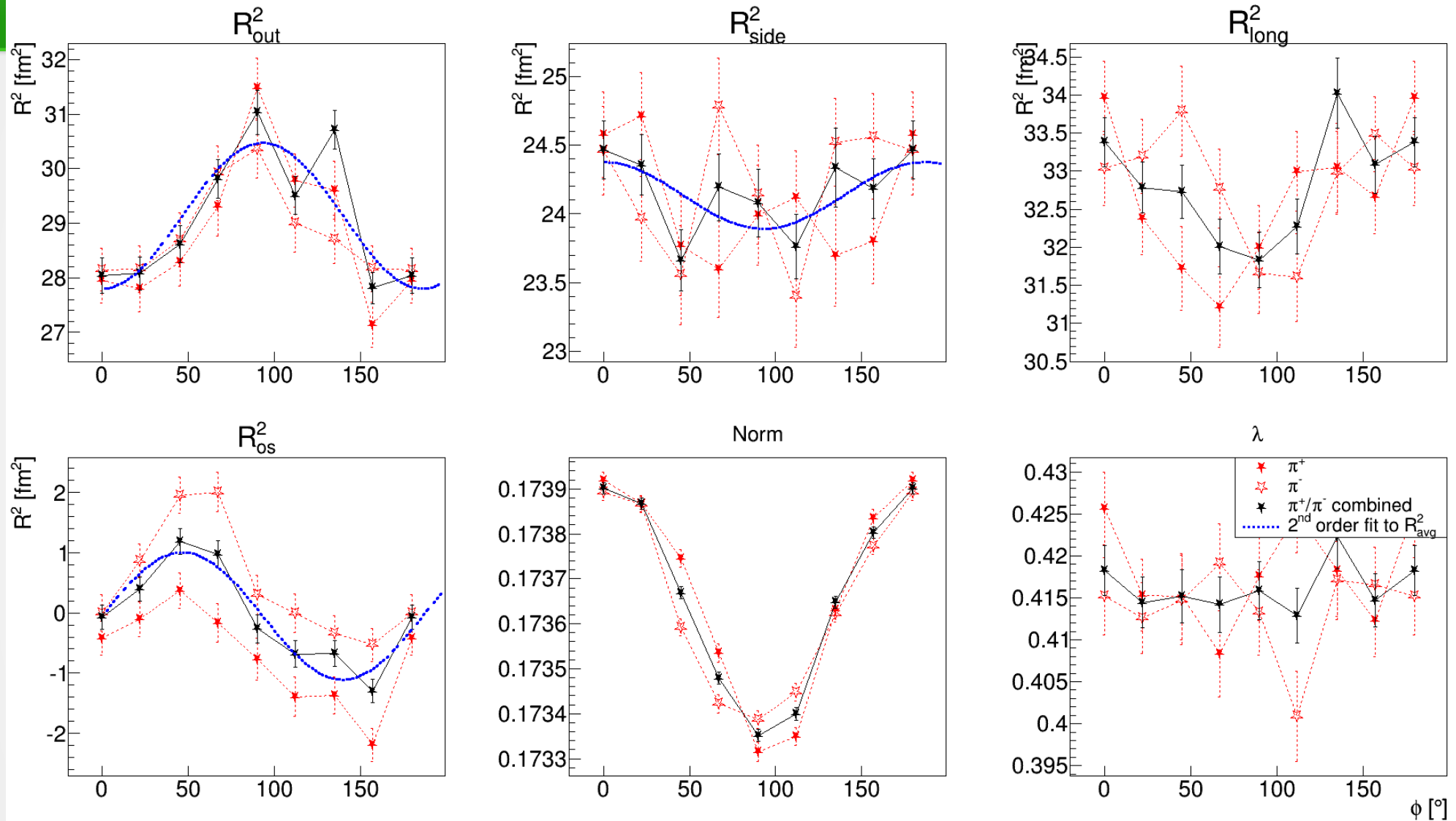


# $R^2$ vs. $\Phi$ : 90-100%



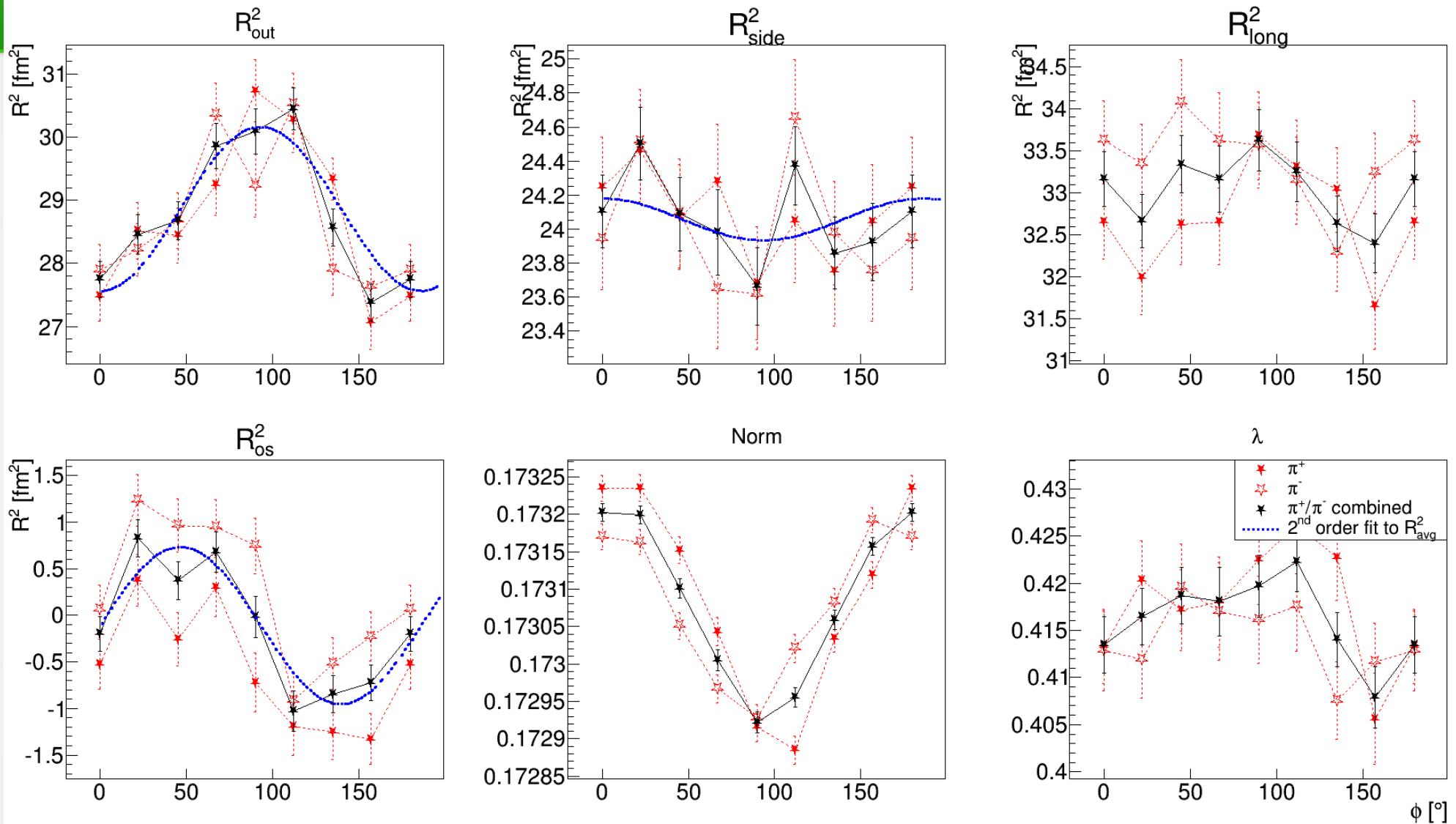
Radii are *not* corrected for detector resolution, which damps oscillations.

# $R^2$ vs. $\Phi$ : 80-90%



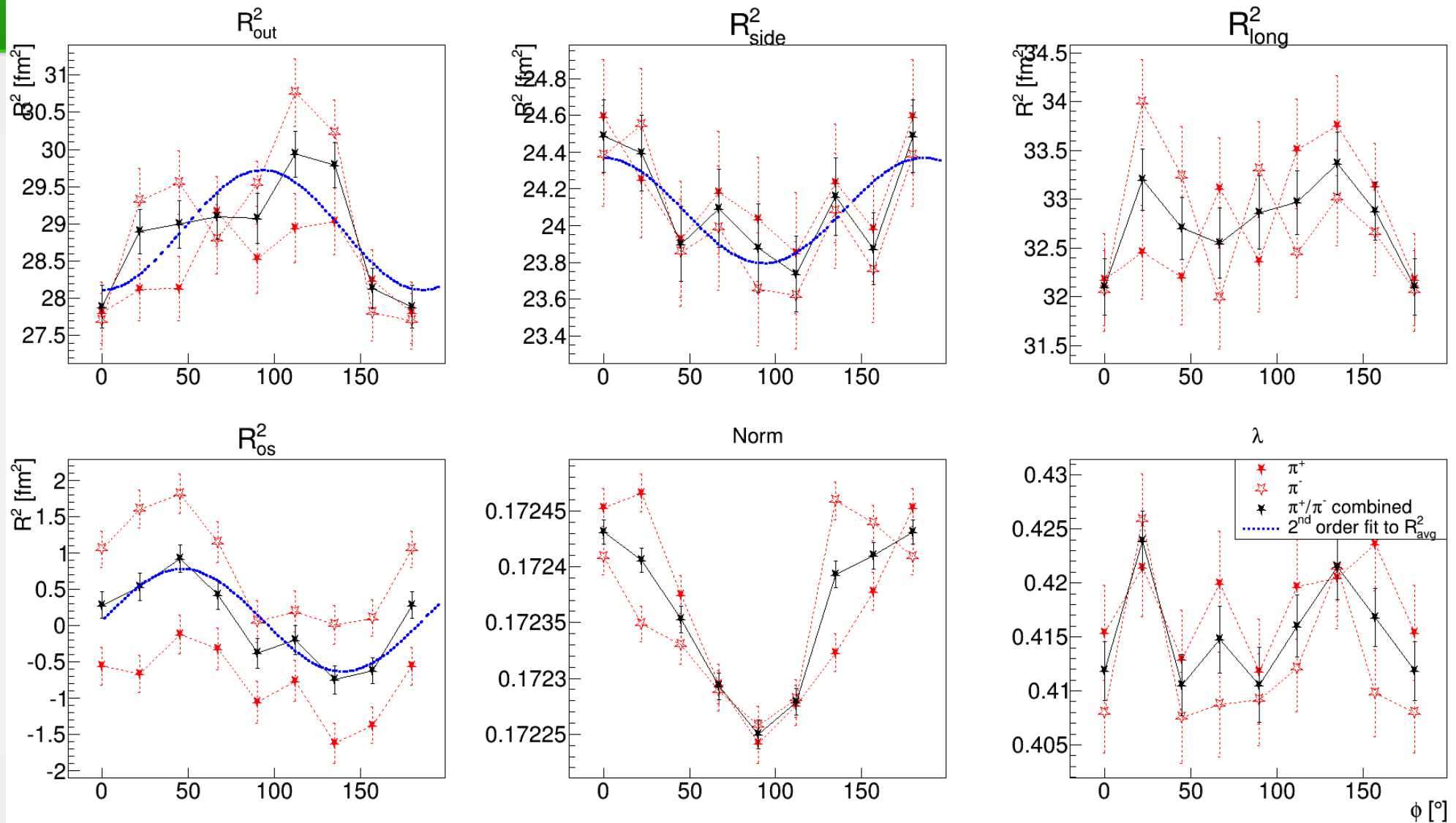
Radii are *not* corrected for detector resolution, which damps oscillations.

# $R^2$ vs. $\Phi$ : 60-70%



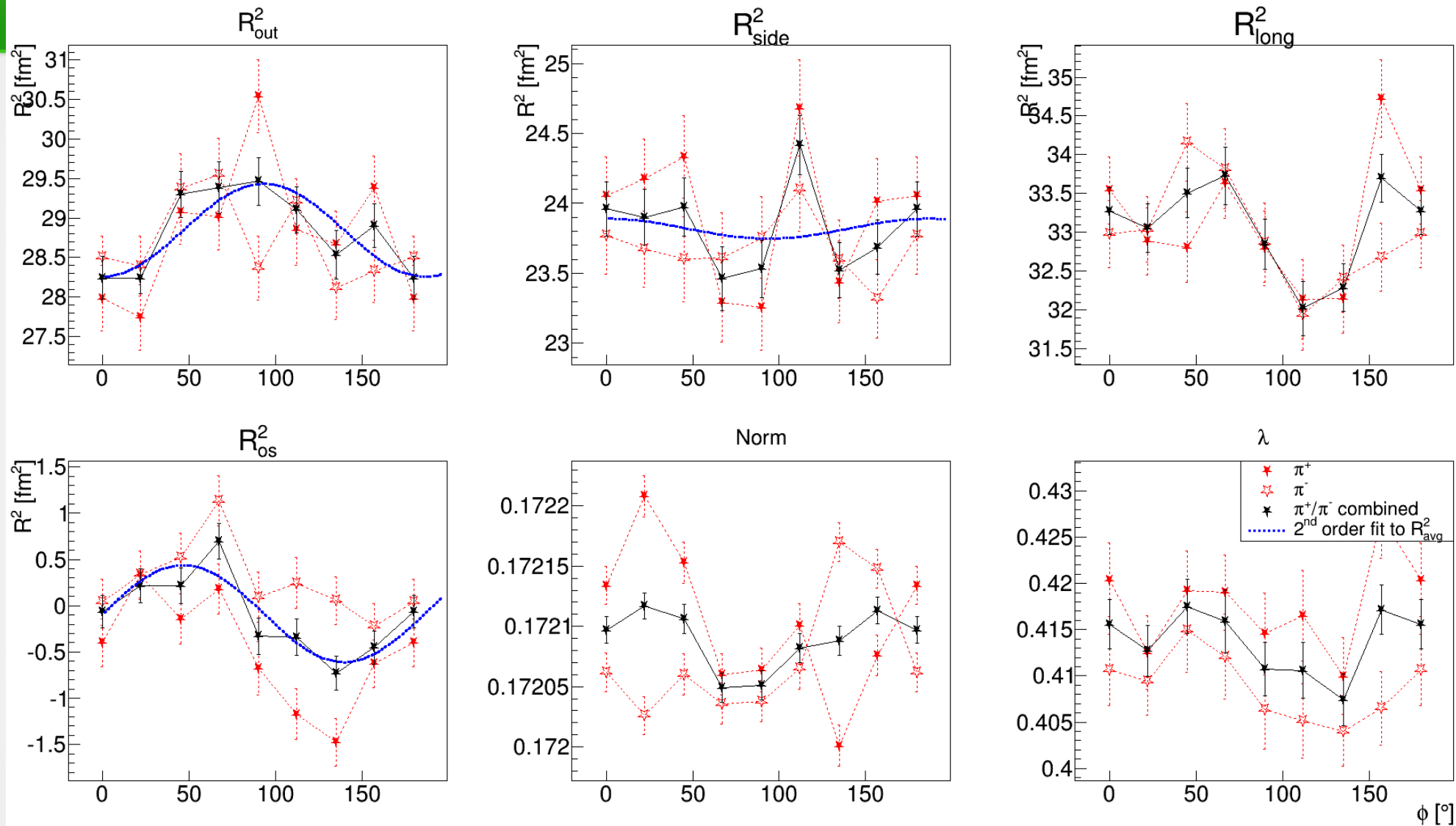
Radii are *not* corrected for detector resolution, which damps oscillations.

# $R^2$ vs. $\Phi$ : 40-50%



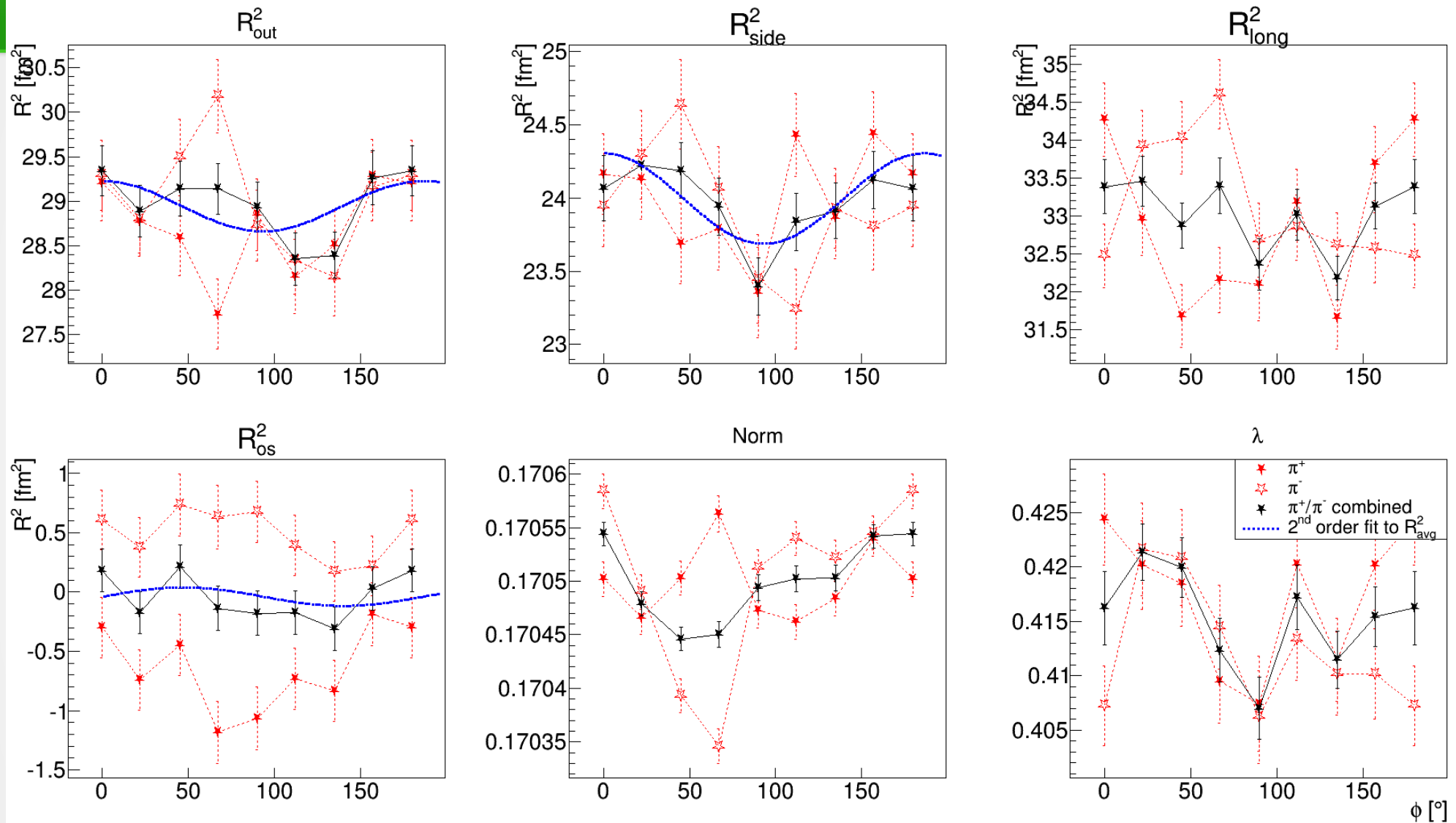
Radii are *not* corrected for detector resolution, which damps oscillations.

# $R^2$ vs. $\Phi$ : 20-30%



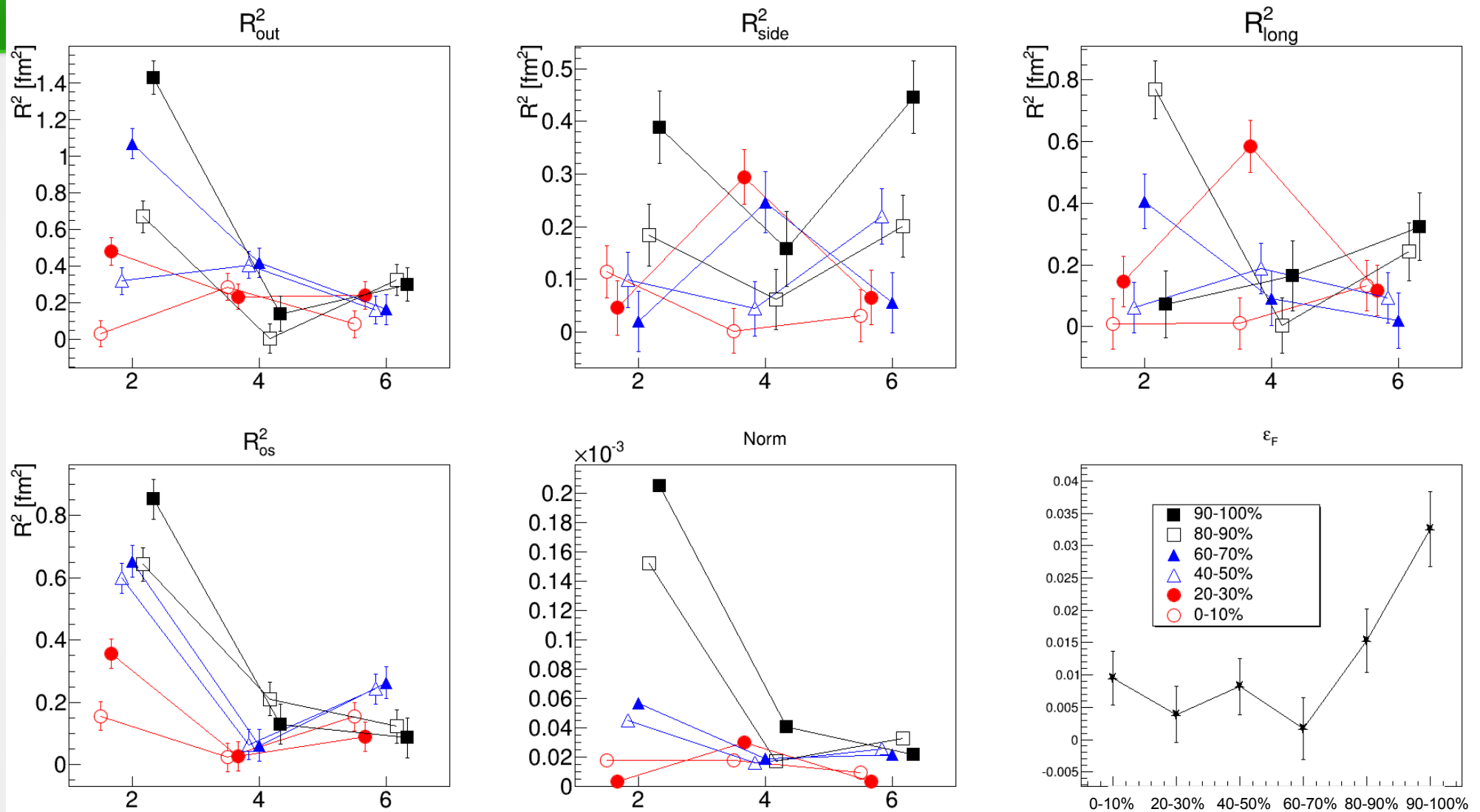
Radii are *not* corrected for detector resolution, which damps oscillations.

# $R^2$ vs. $\Phi$ : 0-10%



Radii are *not* corrected for detector resolution, which damps oscillations.

# $R^2(\Phi)$ Fourier Components



# Conclusions and Next steps

- Oscillation signal is there ( $R_{os}$ !)...
- ... but messy ( $R_s$ )
- Highest  $q_2$  bin yields  $\varepsilon_f = 0.033 \pm 0.006$  (which will likely increase)
- Corrections  $\rightarrow$  Resolution, phi-weight, recentering
- Get/perform Glauber calculations of *initial shape*
- Encourage theorists to calculate predictions of the *final state* size and shape (interest from Heinz group)